FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**OPEN NOTEBOOK QUIZ ON THE ROARING 1920s**

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which type of music was popularized by radio in the 1920s?**

A. Jazz

B. Reggae

C. Bluegrass

D. Folk

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Henry Ford had an impact on the United States economy by -**

A. paying low wages to break unions.

B. improving manufacturing to make

goods more affordable.

C. creating corporations to produce

goods more efficiently.

D. supporting immigration as a source

of labor for factories.

**Major Economic Developments of the 1920s**

**1. The Stock Market Crash**

**2. Excessive Stock Speculation**

**3. Increased Availability of Credit**

**4. Failure of the Banking System**

**\_\_\_\_\_3. What is the correct order for these events?**

A. 1, 3, 4, 2

B. 2, 4, 3, 1

C. 3, 2, 1, 4

D. 4, 1, 2, 3

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which part of the national government controls the supply of money in the economy?**

A. Congress

B. Treasury Department

C. The President

D. Federal Reserve

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Which form of mass communication revolutionized media by allowing entertainers and even the President to talk directly to the people during the 1920s?**

A. magazines

B. newspapers

C. radio

D. television

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which industry, established during the 1920s owed its existence to an invention of Thomas Alva Edison and the creativity of a group of men and women in Hollywood?**

A. Radio

B. Motion Pictures

C. Television

D. Vaudeville

**\_\_\_\_\_7. During this trial, a teacher was arrested for teaching Darwinism. He was convicted, but most Americans came to believe that his right to intellectual inquiry was being infringed, and the nature of “religious freedom” in American changed.**

A. Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

B. Dred Scott Case

C. The Scopes-Monkey Trial

D. Marbury V. Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Women who challenged gender roles by wearing short skirts, drinking alcohol, smoking, and behaving in much more assertive and independent manners were called –**

A. flappers

B. suffragists

C. liberals

D. progressives

* **Anti-Semitism**
* **Anti- Catholic**
* **Racist**
* **Nativist**

**\_\_\_\_\_9. All of the terms in the text box above could be used to describe this institution – which had close to five million members during the 1920s –**

A. The Know Nothing Party

B. The Ku Klux Klan

C. The American Civil Liberties Union

D. Woman’s Christian Temperance

Union

**\_\_\_\_\_10. A secret, underground bar where a person might procure alcohol during the period of Prohibition was called a –**

A. coffeeshop

B. speakeasy

C. Jazz club

D. pharmacy

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The principle reason for the failure of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution – and its subsequent repeal by the 21st – was –**

A. economic recession

B. a rise in organized crime

C. the onset of World War I

D. the election of Herbert Hoover

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which of the following WAS NOT an example of mass media which was used during the 1920s?**

A. Newspapers and Periodicals

B. Television

C. Filmstrips

D. Radio

**\_\_\_\_\_13. During this trial, a teacher was convicted of teaching the theory of evolution to schoolchildren in Tennessee – a violation of the Butler Act, a state law.**

A. The Scopes-Monkey Trial

B. *Brown V. Board of Education*

C. The Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

D. *McCullough V. Maryland*

**An American Presidency of the 1920s**:

* He promised a “Return to Normalcy.”
* His leader of the Veterans Bureau stole over $200 Million in government pensions.
* The “Teapot Dome Scandal” took place, with Albert T. Fall selling off the government’s oil reserves and keeping the money.
* He died in office in 1923

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which American President is described by the information in the textbox above?**

A. Calvin Coolidge

B. Warren G. Harding

C. Herbert Hoover

D. Franklin Roosevelt

**MATCHING SECTION**. Vocabulary of the 1920s.

**A. Supply Side Economics**

**B. Laissez-Faire Economics**

**C. Mass Production**

**D. Assembly Line**

**E. Credit**

\_\_\_\_\_15. Producing a quantity of goods large enough to satisfy the needs of a national market – not just a locality.

\_\_\_\_\_16. Henry Ford’s method of manufacturing automobiles, which reduced his costs and his reliance upon skilled laborers.

\_\_\_\_\_17. The ability to pay off a large purchase – like an appliance, an automobile, or a house – over the course of time, rather than all at once.

\_\_\_\_\_18. A government policy of non-involvement in the national economy. No regulation of banks or businesses, and a “hands-off” approach to financial matters.

\_\_\_\_\_19. Lowering taxes on the rich in order to encourage spending and investment. Republican Presidents of the 1920s used this policy to promote growth.

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**\_\_\_\_\_20. Which term best describes the United States of America’s foreign policy towards Europe during most of the 1920s and 1930s?**

A. Imperialist

B. Interventionist

C. Isolationist

D. “Manifest Destiny”

E. Expansionist

**MATCHING SECTION II.** The 1920s Movements

**A. The Harlem Renaissance**

**B. The Great Migration**

**C. The Lost Generation**

**D. Nativists**

**E. NAACP** (National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People)

**F. UNIA** (Universal Negro Improvement Association)

\_\_\_\_\_21. This organization was founded by W.E.B. DuBois and fought hard to gain equality for African-Americans, end lynching in the South, and create a legal fund to promote justice for African-Americans.

\_\_\_\_\_22. Expatriate American authors like John Dos Passos, Ernest Hemingway, and F. Scott Fitzgerald were members of this literary circle, which was very critical of 1920s citizens.

\_\_\_\_\_23. African-American authors, poets, playwrights, musicians, and artists were members of this group – like Countee Cullen, Zora Neale Hurston, and Langston Hughes.

\_\_\_\_\_24. Marcus Garvey formed this organization, encouraging both black pride and a “Back to Africa” movement in Harlem, NY.

\_\_\_\_\_25. Anti-Immigrant organizations like the American Protective Association or the Ku Klux Klan, who encouraged laws restricting immigration, like the National Origins Act of 1924 and the Emergency Quota Act of 1921.

\_\_\_\_\_26. In the late 1910s and early 1920s, many poor black sharecroppers moved to the Northern cities, in search of high paying jobs in northern industrial cities.

**MATCHING SECTION III.** People of the 1920s.

**A. Farmers**

**B. Sacco and Vanzetti**

**C. Ku Klux Klan**

**D. Immigration**

**E. Margaret Sanger**

**F. Marcus Garvey**

**G. Louis Armstrong**

**H. Duke Ellington**

**I. Bessie Smith**

**J. Paul Robeson**

\_\_\_\_\_27. He started the “Back to Africa” Movement in 1920s Harlem, but was arrested for mail fraud and deported to Jamaica.

\_\_\_\_\_28. This group of people benefited from government subsidies during the 1920s; however, very few of them actually prospered during the decade.

\_\_\_\_\_29. Membership in this racist, anti-Semitic, bigoted organization grew to close to 5 Million members in the 1920s. Eventually violent crimes committed by the organization against African-Americans lessened the groups appeal and influence on others.

\_\_\_\_\_30. She promoted the use of birth control and founded the American Birth Control League (Planned Parenthood today.)

\_\_\_\_\_31. Due to laws like the National Origins Act of 1924, the Chinese Exclusion Act, the “Gentleman’s Agreement” and the Quota Act of 1921, this process was slowed down to a trickle.

\_\_\_\_\_32. He was a stage actor who achieved great fame by playing Othello in the 1920s; eventually, he would be blacklisted for ties to the communist party in the 1950s.

\_\_\_\_\_33. These two Italian immigrants were executed by Massachusetts for murder; virtually no evidence was presented against them in court.

\_\_\_\_\_34. She was known as the “Empress of the Blues” and sang with blues ensembles.

\_\_\_\_\_35. He was known as “Satchmo” and is credited with invention of jazz.

\_\_\_\_\_36. He is credited with innovating “swing music” and was the first African-American conductor to play in Carnegie Hall.